The A. F. of L. Weekly News Service gives news accounts and editorial interpretations of matters affecting labor concerning in the industrial, legislative, and judicial fields, and contains such information of benefit to the trade union movement.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

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WHOLE NO. 1528 | WILLIAM GREEN, President | WASHINGTON, D. C., TUESDAY, JULY 23, 1940 | GEORGE MEANY, Secretary-Treasurer | VOL. 30, NO. 30

FACING the FACTS

With PHILIP PEARL

The American Newspaper Guild has now thoroughly discredited itself in the eyes of working newspapermen as well as the public.

The Guild, by organization, no longer represents the views and interests of the working press. It has been captured by the Communists.

The Reds are now in complete control of the Guild. They dominate its officers, control its policies and shape its publications along the Communist Party line.

Expressions of disgust and disillusionment have come to us from many active Guildsmen since the organization's recent convention in Memphis. We met Kenneth Crawford, who was deposed as President of the Guild at the convention, in Chicago. Mention of the Guild meeting brought a look of pain to his face. He shook his head sorrowfully and said:

"You should have been there."

How it is that the Communists can control the Guild when surely less than 10 per cent of the active newspapermen of the country are Communists or fellow-travelers?

Communist Trickery

The answer to this question is two-fold.

First, the Communists from the beginning have been extremely active in Guild affairs. While the newspapermen themselves exhibited little interest in the organization and failed to attend meetings, the Reds and the Pinks were busy in almost every local, especially the New York City one. They were able, even though constituting a minority, to maintain control of the union's machinery because of the inertia of the majority of decent, well-meaning newspapermen.

Secondly, the Communists succeeded in stealing the Guild away from the American Federation of Labor, affiliating with the C.I.O. and embracing a form of industrial unionism that is distinctly foreign and distasteful to most experienced newspaper workers who take pride in their craft. Thus, copyboys, advertising solicitors, clerical workers and scrubwomen were included among the Guild's membership. The Communists immediately went to work on the less intelligent of these miscellaneous workers and in many cases succeeded in dominating them. Thus the wishes of actual newspaper writers can be blocked and checkmated in many locals by Red representatives of Guild members in the same locals who are not strictly speaking newspapermen.

For these reasons the Commies were able at the Memphis convention to defeat for office anyone who opposed them and to defeat a resolution condemning Communism and Nazism by name.

An Invitation From the A. F. of L.

We have more than an academic interest in these developments. The American Federation of Labor was the first to organize newspapermen and extend a helping hand to them. When the labor split occurred and the leadership of the Guild decided to swing from craft to industrial unionism the A. F. of L. and the American Federation of Labor was disappointed and disturbed. It feared the possibility that because of the situation that had developed labor news might be presented to the public from a biased point of view. To a certain extent these fears were justified and a great deal of harm was done by newspaper articles deliberately misrepresenting the American Federation of Labor's point of view. But these articles were the work of Communists and ethics were committed chiefly by a small group of rabid Communist partisans who were out to build up the C.I.O. with favorable propaganda. Few if any legitimate newspapermen fell into the propaganda trap set by the Communists but it is difficult to estimate to what extent fair-minded and impartial newspapermen were influenced by the prejudiced writings of the propagandists.

The American Federation of Labor wisely refrained from actively competing with the Guild because it would have supplied new ammunition to the Communist clique. Newspaper writers unions were organized by the A. F. of L. only when the newspapermen themselves spoke up and asked for admission. A large number of local unions of newspapermen are now enrolled under the A. F. of L. banner.

Within a short time, by request of these locals, the American Federation of Labor will take up the question of forming them into a national council. When such action is taken, bona fide newspapermen who are members of the Guild but are disgusted with its leadership will be invited to join the new organization which will be a union of newspapermen for newspapermen and not a union of newspapermen for the Communist Party.

AFL Shopcraft Unions Win Election Over 'Company Dummy' On L. & N.

Louisville, Ky.—Shopcraft unions of the A. F. L. Railway Employes' Department won a smashing triumph in a National Mediation Board election over the 18-year-old "company union."

The "dummy" group won only among blacksmiths and electricians and by a tie vote retained representation of welders, who normally come under the jurisdiction of the Sheet Metal Workers.

Most significant about the result is that the five crafts captured by the standards come over 9,000 shopmen, while those still in the "company union" ranks number only 600.

Leaders of the A. F. of L. organizing crew predicted the "dummy," because of its poor showing, would soon fold up and that its followers would go over to the bona fide unions, thus bringing the L. & N. 100 per cent under the A. F. of L. shopcraft banner.

The victorious unions won by thumping margins, ranging as high as two to one in the case of the Firemen and Oilers. The Sheet Metal Workers, while losing the molders by the tie, increased their by a three-to-one majority among other employes in that union's craft.

Of this great victory, the A. F. of L. Railway Employes' Department now has every carrier in the Southeast within the union fold. In the nation as a whole, only two or three Class I roads still have "company unions" in the shops and these, it was forecast, won't last long.

Tremendous enthusiasm prevailed at the headquarters of the A. F. of L. organizing crew in the Kentucky Hotel at Louisville when the returns became known. W. H. Baldwin, chairman of the crew, declared that "We're as happy as bees and we all feel in the jubilee spirit."

After the unions are certified by the Mediation Board, they will take over the existing agreement on the line for the five winning crafts, Baldwin said it be known.

Later, when organizing efforts have been completed and a System Federation set up, plans will be laid for negotiation of a new agreement, embracing such changes the members deem desirable.

WAGE INCREASE WON BY FRISCO PRESSMEN

San Francisco, Calif.—Paul Eibl, chairman of the board of arbitration constituted for the purpose of determining the wage scale of the members of San Francisco Pressmen's Web Pressmen's Union, Local No. 4, employed on the San Francisco Call-Bulletin, San Francisco Chronicle, the San Francisco Examiner and the San Francisco News, promulgated his award for an increase of 30 cents per shift or $1.50 per week on the day side, and 60 cents per shift or $3 per week on the night side. Since the majority of the pressmen are employed on the night shift, the award represents a fairly substantial increase in the rate scale estimated to amount to approximately $30,000 per annum. The award is retroactive to January 29, 1940, so that the back pay will amount to close to $15,000.

EMBROIDERY INDUSTRY WAGE COMMITTEE NAMED

Washington, D. C.—Appointment of a twelve-member committee to investigate commercial embroidery operations and to recommend a minimum wage for this industry was announced by Colonel Philip R. Fleming, Administrator of the Wage and Hour Division, United States Department of Labor, under the provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938. Max Meyer of New York, chairman of the Millinery Stabilization Committee and a member of the New York State Mediation Board, will be chairman.

The committee consists of representatives of the public, employers, and employes. The employes group includes Frederick F. Umbey, executive secretary of the International Ladies' Garment Union, and two officials of Embroidery Workers Locals of that organization.

Employers Can Obey Wage-Hour Act By Paying Union Overtime Rates

Washington, D. C.—All employers who pay overtime under union agreements in force may consider such compensation as in full compliance with the requirements of the Wage Hour Act, Colonel Philip B. Fleming, Wage Hour Administrator, ruled.

New paragraphs clarifying the relationship of employment agreements to provisions of the Wage Hour Act have been issued to supplement Wage-Hour Interpretative Bulletin No. 4, which describes the minimum wage and maximum hours coverage of Section 7 of the act.

"Some employers," said Colonel Fleming, "have felt that when they pay overtime compensation in accordance with a union agreement they may not take credit for doing so, but, they believe, if they are to meet the requirements of the act, they must pay an amount in addition to the amounts paid under the agreement. The additional amount, they understand, must equal time-and-a-half the employe's regular rate of pay for the number of hours worked in excess of forty-two.

"This is definitely not the case. An employer may properly consider as overtime compensation paid by him for the purpose of satisfying the requirements of the act, any extra compensation he may have paid for overtime work under a union agreement or other agreement.

"The act does not require the employer to pay overtime at overtime. Thus, for example, if a union agreement calls for a forty-two-hour week and overtime at time and a half the regular rate for all hours over the forty-two, and an employer complies with this agreement, he is automatically obeying the law.

"Upon October 24 this year, on which date maximum hours allowable will be reduced to forty, if an employer does not pay overtime in accordance only with the union agreement, but with the overtime law, and his compliance with the union agreement even to the letter of the law, he has no possible excuse for violation of the statute.

"At present, if a union agreement calls for a forty-hour week and time and a third after that, and an employe earning a dollar an hour works forty-four hours and is paid $46.33, that is considered compliance, since the employer has overpaid him. Himself under the act with amounts paid by him as actual overtime compensation. The act's current requirement here would be but $46. Of course that does not excuse the employer from paying $46.32, which he is required to pay by the union agreement.

"Some misunderstandings," Colonel Fleming continued, "have also arisen in interpreting the act as it operates in connection with a union agreement requiring time and a half for all hours worked in excess of eight hours a day, the normal or regular work day. Here again, it is entirely unnecessary for an employer to pay overtime on overtime—time and a half on time and a half, so to speak.

"The official yardstick for calculation of compensation under the Fair Labor Standards act is the single work week. Supposing that in one work week an employe puts in ten hours each on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, and on Friday he works eight hours and on Saturday not at all.

"The total thus is forty-eight hours of work, six hours over the present maximum. However, since the union agreement calls for daily overtime compensation at time and a half for all hours over eight, payment for forty-eight hours plus $11 each day —$8 for the first eight hours and $1.50 each for the two overtime hours. The total pay for the week under the agreement totals $52, the payment of which will satisfy the requirements of the act.

"A similar case is presented where a union agreement necessitates the payment of time and a half for all hours worked on a Sunday or holiday, and where by the five work week an employe earning $1 hourly works eight hours every day except Sunday to a total of forty-eight hours. Tuesday, we'll say, is a holiday.

"Under the union agreement the employe is entitled to $12 for Tuesday's work. His pay for the week then, will total $52 for the forty-eight hours. Some have contended that to be in accord with the act additional payment must be made for the six overtime hours, since Tuesday was a holiday and should be considered separately.

"The Wage and Hour Division, however, considers that any work on a holiday is generally classed as overtime work. And here again, because payment for the eight-hour holiday on Tuesday exceeds time-and-a-half for the six hours in excess of forty-two, the standard mandated by the act, payment in accordance with the union agreement satisfies the requirements of the act."

News Briefs

ACTORS' EQUITY ENDORSES SINGLE THEATRICAL UNION

New York, N. Y.—The council of the Actors' Equity Association announced that it had decided in favor of a proposal to merge all of the theatrical unions in one union. It was stated that there are eleven unions coming under the proposal, of which the Associated Actors and Artistes of America is the parent union. Actors' Equity was the first union to act on the plan.

JOBS FOR WOMEN URGED IN DEFENSE INDUSTRIES

Washington, D. C.—Jobs suited for women and women trained for jobs is the keynote of effective use of women in defense industries, according to a new bulletin issued by the Women's Bureau, U. S. Department of Labor.

"Efficient production, where women are involved, calls for their employment at jobs they can do well, under safe working conditions, and with sound labor policies," the bulletin said. Miss Mary Anderson, the Bureau's director, stated: "Women can do many jobs as well as, if not better than, men, but it is not the aim to have women replace men. We hope that women as well as men in need of employment be given opportunities for work in the program of expanded production."

CIGAR INDUSTRY LOSES LEARNERS WAGE PLEA

Washington, D. C.—Col. Philip B. Fleming, Administrator of the Wage and Hour Division of the Labor Department, denied permission to employ learners in the cigar industry at wages lower than the minimum of 30 cents an hour fixed under the Fair Labor Standards Act. Application for the lower wages was made by the Cigar Manufacturers Association of America and by a group of cigar manufacturers. Col. Fleming's decision was based on a review by Henry T. Hunt, principal hearing officer, reversing the determination of Merle D. Vincent, another hearing officer in charge of the hearings, that an eight weeks' learning period in the machine-made branch and a six months' learning period in the hand-made branch are necessary. Mr. Hunt found that long periods of training in either branch are not necessary.

DUBINSKY DENIES UNION CAUSED ALPENA SHUTDOWN

New York, N. Y.—President David Dubinsky of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, denied the statement issued by the Alpena Garment Company, Alpena, Mich., that the International Ladies' union recognition and better work conditions were responsible for the decision of the company to close down its four cotton dress factories in Alpena, Rogers City, Onaway and Cheboygan, Mich. Blaming the management for the shutdown, Mr. Dubinsky said "the enormous orchard of fruit trees by drawings of the various executives of the company and the money drained out of the business when it made profits are responsible for the closing of the plants."

CLAIMS FOR INJURY INCREASE IN OHIO

Columbus, Ohio.—The Division of Safety and Hygiene, Industrial Commission of Ohio, reported that 16,259 injury and occupational disease claims were filed with the commission in May, an increase of 988 over the preceding month. The increase was due to reflect a gradual expansion of employment, especially in the heavy industries, during April. Accidents were 81 for deaths, a decrease of 18 over April. Non-fatal accidents, 16 accident causes, giving rise to 3,223 claims, including four fatals.

GILLMORE TO REMAIN ACTORS UNION HEAD

New York, N. Y.—The international board of the Associated Actors and Artistes of America unanimously rejected the resignation of Frank Gillmore, president, and in secret session voted to refer the matter back to the membership for referendum. He said he would resign his office as executive director of Equity at the end of September, time to efforts toward reducing unemployment among actors.

BATTLESHIP BOILER PLANT WORKERS GAIN WAGE BOOST

Barberton, Ohio.—A new agreement negotiated by A. F. of L. Federal Labor Union 20186 with Babcock and Wilcox Company here, largest manufacturers of boilers for battleships, settled a three-day strike of 2,000 workers who returned to their jobs with a three-cent hourly wage increase, improved vacation schedules and stronger seniority provisions. Union officials announced that settlement of wage differentials among certain categories of workers will be made following a study of cost of living figures by a joint union-employer committee.

Judges Choose Twelve Essay Winners In Label Trades Department Contest

The three judges of the Four-Star Essay Contest, conducted by the Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, awarded the prizes for the three best essays in each of the contests. The judges were: William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor; Edward Keating, editor and manager of Labor, the Official Washington weekly newspaper of the Standard Railroad Labor Organizations, and O. R. Strackbein, member of the Public Contracts Board, United States Department of Labor.

In the contest for the best essays on the subject, "Why I Use Union Label Goods," Miss Lillian A. Benco, 7402 Belle Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio, was first prize of $250.00; Mrs. Irene W. Lewis, 226 E. Charlemont Street, Kingsport, Tennessee, was second prize; and Mr. Alfred H. Hirsch, 3086 47th Street, Long Island City, New York, won third place, and they received awards of valuable union label articles.

In the contest for the best essays on the subject, "Why I Use Union Service," Mrs. Isabel Dunn, 2539 East 87th Street, Cleveland, Ohio, was given first prize of $250.00; Mr. Crawford S. Sledge, P. O. Box 184, 2001 Johnson Avenue, Texas, won second prize; and Mrs. Bernice Sanderson, 2428 W. 68th Street, Chicago, Illinois, won third prize, and they received awards of valuable union label articles.

In the contest for the best essays on the subject, "Why I Am a Union Musician," Mr. Fred Langberg Carver, 1610 North Normande Avenue, Hollywood, California, a member of the Motion Picture Musicians, Local 47, and Assistants, Local No. 20799 of Los Angeles, won first prize of $250.00; Mr. John N. McCarthy, 2232 87th Avenue, Oakland, California, a member of Local 6, Texas, won second prize; and Mrs. Bernice Sanderson, 2428 W. 68th Street, Chicago, Illinois, won third prize, and they received awards of valuable union label articles.

In the contest for the best essays on the subject, "Why I Am a Union Clerk, Local No. 443, won third prize, and they received awards of valuable union label articles.

In the contest for the best essays on the subject, "Why I Joined a Women's Auxiliary," Mrs. Ethel Grimmer, 238 Tremaine Avenue, Kenmore, New York, a member of Auxiliary No. 200 of Typographical Union No. 9, won first prize of $250.00; Mrs. Elma M. Barker, Box 249, Elwood, Kansas, a member of the Butchers' Union Label Auxiliary No. 614 of St. Joseph, Missouri, won second prize; and Mrs. Mary F. Rouse, 418 Fairmount Avenue, Jersey City, New Jersey, a member of the Women's Auxiliary to the New York Typographical Union, won third prize, and they received awards of valuable union label articles.

The judges stated that 90 per cent of the essays were unusually good and the contestants showed a fundamental knowledge of the American labor movement and the union label cause. In each contest the judges eliminated all the essays over forty or fifty and these were so excellent that they had great difficulty in choosing the winner in each contest. Many contestants were disqualified because they did not accurately follow the rules.

L. M. Ornburn, secretary-treasurer of the Union Label Trades Department, said: "I am greatly pleased with the publicity received through the Four-Star Essay Contest. The response of labor unions and unionized manufacturers was gratifying. While thousands of prize words are easy, general interest in the union label cause was greatly stimulated through the advertising campaign for the contest."

Mr. Ornburn also stated that the four grand prize essays, together with pictures of the winning contestants, will appear in the August issues of the new American Federationist and from there they will be printed in pamphlet form for general distribution. They can be obtained by writing to the Union Label Trades Department, American Federation of Labor, Washington, D. C.

WOMEN HOTEL WORKERS AWARDED MINIMUM PAY

New York, N. Y.—Minimum cash wages of 36 cents an hour for waitresses, 33 cents for chambermaids and bath maids and 36 cents for all other women and minors in all-year hotels who do not receive meals or lodging were recommended unanimously by the Hotel Minimum Wage Board. Deputy Industrial Commissioner Michael J. Murphy announced in accepting the Board's report in the absence of Industrial Commissioner Frieda S. Miller. The same rates which apply to non-residential workers are subject to the number of meals received—five cents per meal per day. If the employe receives one meal per day, and six cents less per hour if the employe receives two or more meals per day.

Weekly rates ranging from $6 for employes receiving meals and lodging and $11 for those who receive no meals or lodging are the recommendations for resort hotels which according to the report presented a different problem.

AFL Will Follow Non-Partisan Policy In Presidential Campaign, Says Green

Tells Maintenance of Way Convention Lewis Stands in Way of Labor Peace.

Quebec, Canada.—The American Federation of Labor will follow its traditional non-partisan political policy in the coming Presidential campaign, President William Green told the convention of the Brotherhood of Railway Maintenance of Way Employes.

Mr. Green said the Federation would "vote for its friends and against its enemies," a policy which has made the organization politically powerful. The A. F. of L. chief came here from Chicago, where he attended sessions of the Democratic National Convention.

The federation favors all aid to Britain "short of war," and is behind the United States preparedness drive, he said, adding that the organization was calling on the government to find work for the unemployed under "present work standards," with no lowering of standards until all the unemployed are absorbed.

Referring to the international situation, Mr. Green said:

"The Dark Ages fade before today's savagery. It is the blackest of black spots upon the policies of these totalitarian governments and we who believe in democracy protest.

"We wonder why all these forces of destruction have been turned loose on mankind, for we have been taught for the last 2,500 years that life is sacred."

If any dictator attacks the North American Continent, he declared, or the United States, "we declare it part of our philosophy that we will stand together to fight," he continued.

"We have established democracy here in the United States. In fact, nobody can find the line which divides Canada and the United States and we are determined in preserving liberty and fraternity on this continent even if it means the giving of our lives."

Mr. Green said the A. F. of L. wanted to see the democracies of the world give to Great Britain say that where, any time, in the effort that that country now is making to preserve democracy."

Turning to the labor picture in the United States, Mr. Green declared that John L. Lewis, head of the Congress of Industrial Organizations was "standing in the way" of an agreement between the two labor federations.

The formation of the C. I. O., "rebel in character and rival in purpose," he said, once cost the federation 1,000,000 members, but now the A. F. of L. has 4,500,000 members, the greatest number in its history.

The A. F. of L. "rebel movement" were "crying and begging for settlement" of differences, he said, but as the A. F. of L. was concerned, "the door is open, but, Lewis is standing in the way."

MACHINISTS PUSH AVIATION DRIVE

Will Organize Defense Plants, Says President Brown.

Washington, D. C.—A campaign to broaden organization of the aircraft industry was announced this week by the International Association of Machinists.

The union already has exclusive bargaining agreements at some of the nation's biggest plane plants, including one in Seattle; Consolidated Aircraft, San Diego, Calif.; Lockheed, Burbank, Calif.; Beech Aircraft in Wichita, Kan., and many others.

"Our union is the only organization recognized by the A. F. of L. as having jurisdiction over aircraft mechanics and we have more members working in the industry than all other independent unions combined," President Harvey W. Brown declared.

"To keep pace with the tremendous stimulus which the aircraft industry has been given by foreign orders and our national defense program, we are extending and intensifying our organizing work in that field."

BROWN NAMED PRESIDENT OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS

Washington, D. C.—The Executive Council of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers appointed Ed J. Brown of Milwaukee to the office of president, succeeding Dan W. Tracy who recently resigned to accept the post of Assistant Secretary of Labor. Mr. Tracy was persuaded to accept the position of chairman of the council in order that the Brotherhood may continue to have the benefit of his advice and experience.

The new IBEW executive is 47 years old and has been a member of the Brotherhood since 1916.

A graduate of the law school of the University of Wisconsin, he was admitted to the bar, he has never practiced law, preferring to remain in the union field. His ability has also won recognition in public life. Former Governor Philip F. La Follette appointed him a member of the board of regents of the University of Wisconsin. Last September he was elected a member of the Brotherhood's Executive Council to fill a vacancy created by the death of James F. Casey of St. Louis.

Mr. Brown in accepting the office of president said he would endeavor to "carry on" the policies of Dan W. Tracy, and that during the latter's union reached its record membership of 250,000. That he would continue the Brotherhood's practice of creating good cooperative relations between the union and employers.

Ashurst Demands Bridges' Deportation; Urges Senate Act on Bill Passed by House

Washington, D. C.—Senator Ashurst (Democrat), of Arizona, pleaded with the Senate to give speedy approval to a bill ordering the deportation of Harry Bridges, West Coast CIO leader.

Terming Bridges an "evil and unhappy man," Senator Ashurst reminded his colleagues that the House had passed the Bridges deportation bill several weeks ago and it now was pending before the Senate Immigration Committee.

"All too long the American people have been tortured by this evil man," the Arizona Senator said.

"The enemy hammering on the gates from within is even more dangerous than the enemy hammering on the gates from without."

Ashurst said he had received "many letters" urging that the Senate Judiciary Committee speed action on the deportation bill.

"We must remember the recent melancholy and bloody history of Norway, the Netherlands, Belgium and especially France where the enemy operated from within," Senator Ashurst said.

Senator Reynolds (Democrat), of North Carolina, joined in the plea for Senate approval of the Bridges deportation measure, saying that Bridges was opposed to "the American system of government."

"Too long we have coddled these Communist, Nazi, Fascist and criminal alien hordes who are preying on this Government," Reynolds boomed.

Senator Schwellenbach (Democrat), of Washington, interrupted to say that Senate recesses for the political conventions had made it impossible for an Immigration subcommittee to act on the Bridges' bill.

CONTRACT ENDS STRIKE IN PAPER BOX INDUSTRY

Philadelphia, Pa.—A 19-day strike against 19 mills in the paper box industry centered in Camden when they signed a blanket contract with Local 286, of the A. F. of L.'s Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers.

More than 1100 strikers gained 2½ cents of the 5 cents an hour increase they demanded. The boost is retroactive to June 1. The other 2½ cents is to be submitted to arbitration.

Terms of the agreement were reached with the aid of Charles Kutz, of the State Board of Mediation, and Frank Ward, Federal conciliator.

UNPAID WAGES COLLECTED FOR CALIFORNIA WORKERS

San Francisco, Calif.—H. C. Carrasco, State Labor Commissioner, reported that $520,000 in unpaid wages was collected by the State Government for California workers during the fiscal year ended June 30. This compared with $512,600 for the previous twelve months. During the year 1,504 criminal prosecutions were started against labor law offenders, the report said.

PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT UNIT USED FOR DEFENSE LABOR

Washington, D. C.—The Social Security Board and the National Defense Commission announced the acceptance of a series of recommendations made by the Board's Federal Advisory Council for Employment Security concerning the part to be played by the public employment services. We are living in peace. In fact, nobody can find the line which divides Canada and the United States and we are determined in preserving liberty and fraternity on this continent even if it means the giving of our lives.

Mr. Green said the A. F. of L. wanted to see the democracies of the world give to Great Britain say that where, any time, in the effort that that country now is making to preserve democracy."

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San Francisco, Calif.—H. C. Carrasco, State Labor Commissioner, reported that $520,000 in unpaid wages was collected by the State Government for California workers during the fiscal year ended June 30. This compared with $512,600 for the previous twelve months. During the year 1,504 criminal prosecutions were started against labor law offenders, the report said.

PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT UNIT USED FOR DEFENSE LABOR

Washington, D. C.—The Social Security Board and the National Defense Commission announced the acceptance of a series of recommendations made by the Board's Federal Advisory Council for Employment Security concerning the part to be played by the public employment services. We are living in peace. In fact, nobody can find the line which divides Canada and the United States and we are determined in preserving liberty and fraternity on this continent even if it means the giving of our lives.

Mr. Green said the A. F. of L. wanted to see the democracies of the world give to Great Britain say that where, any time, in the effort that that country now is making to preserve democracy."

Turning to the labor picture in the United States, Mr. Green declared that John L. Lewis, head of the Congress of Industrial Organizations was "standing in the way" of an agreement between the two labor federations.

The formation of the C. I. O., "rebel in character and rival in purpose," he said, once cost the federation 1,000,000 members, but now the A. F. of L. has 4,500,000 members, the greatest number in its history.

The A. F. of L. "rebel movement" were "crying and begging for settlement" of differences, he said, but as the A. F. of L. was concerned, "the door is open, but, Lewis is standing in the way."